

## Bowling.

With this number of the Radical, my connection with the establishment ceases. The publication of the paper will be continued by Messrs. Murray and Pickens.

Nearly three years have elapsed since I took charge of the establishment; and though I have made some pecuniary sacrifices, I feel a pleasure in being able to say that I have been governed at all times by a sense of right, regardless of the favours of any. I am aware that in pursuing this course, I have made enemies of a few who think they have the right to control the will of their neighbors.

To my friends, those who have kindly extended to me their patronage and support, I return my sincere thanks.

Those subscribers who have paid in advance for the Radical, will be furnished the paper by my successors, to the full amount of their advance payments.

I. ADAMS.

The Editor of the Journal has been in a devil of a stew for several weeks past. He loses his equanimity when any allusion is made to him or his paper. We sincerely pity the man who conceives it to be necessary to arm himself with pistol and derk in a quiet village like Bowling Green. The Editor has many lessons of prudence and we had almost said manliness, to learn yet.

The St. Louis Republican, says Governor Edwards has done one good thing in vetoing the bill authorizing the appointment of Commissioners to settle the Boundary between this State and Iowa. This is praise from an unexpected quarter. We believe, however, the press generally, sanction the course of the Governor in this matter. He thinks the act inverts the Commissioners with too much power, and that the boundary defined by our constitution, should be adhered to.

The New York papers state that every thing is now coming to the infected district, and that the population at large is of the

of the lady or not. Much of the decision, after some deliberation, was in the negative; the Indians withdrew, and thus ended what seemed likely to prove a romantic, and to the lady, a disagreeable adventure.

Leaving out South Carolina, where the people are not permitted to vote for President—the popular vote for President stands as follows:—Clay, 1,288,533; Polk, 1,327,322. Polk's majority over Clay, 38,789.

The New-Orleans Picayune of the 7th says: The Legislature met yesterday, and at half past 11 o'clock both Houses were organized by the election of the Hon. Felix Garcia, President, and Gen. Horatio Davis, Secretary of the Senate, and the Hon. Antoine Boudousquie, Speaker.

TEXAS AND THE TARIFF.—A letter dated Annapolis, Md., 30th Decem. Per. to the editors of the Richmond Enquirer, contains the following paragraph:—"We are looking to Washington with deep anxiety for prompt action upon the Texas and Tariff questions. We ardently desire to witness the annexation of the one and the settlement of the other upon fair and equitable principles. We care nothing who may lead in these measures—we want the substance. If any of our leading men are so lost to the great interests of the country, as to merge them in schemes of rivalry and preferment, it would be well that such men should be known, and speedily known. The great mass of the Democracy care little, very little for men—and disorganizers will be thrown overboard with very little ceremony, if they will not perform their appropriate duty in navigating the good ship Constitution, which has been committed to their charge by the people.—No mutiny among the crew can be tolerated.—P. A. Keystone.

## NEW REMEDY FOR FEVER.

A correspondent of the True Sun has discovered a new remedy for the

any thing of his protested bills of exchange—of his notes lying over at bank—of subscriptions going round among the city merchants for his relief. On the contrary, we see letters published from travelers, portraying the baronial beauties of Mr. Webster's once mortgaged estate of Marshfield—its noble castle of English breeds, the flocks of sheep of the highest priced foreign stock, and the grandeur of his house. Indeed, it would seem that Mr. Webster lives in greater style at Marshfield, just emerging from a state of things when his notes sold for a dollar in the hundred, than the representative of the British government does in Mr. Webster's city house at Washington. These things are like the wonders of Aladdin's Lamp; and we leave them to the public mind to solve for the honor of Mr. Webster. It certainly speaks as well for his private as his public negotiations.—[Washington Globe.

LEGAL ABSURDITIES.—Maj. Noah thus shows up the absurdity of some of our legal technicalities.

Why cannot we simplify the language of the law—why not banish its old black letter Vandalism? "Sir I give you this orange," and I do give it—should not that declaration and transfer be deemed an absolute conveyance. Yet to make it perfectly legal, it must run thus—

"I give you all and singular my estate and interest, right, title, and claim, and advantage, of and in that orange, with the rind, skin, juice, pulp, and pipe, and all right and advantage therein, with full power to bite, cut, suck, or otherwise eat the same, or give the same away, as fully and effectually as I, said A. B., am now entitled to bite, suck, cut, or eat the same orange, or give the same away, with or without its rind, skin, juice, pulp, and pipes, now, tofore or hereafter, or to my heirs, or deeds."

ing. Yet those who write volumes, and make beautiful comparisons, and draw sage conclusions, felicitate themselves with the reflection that they have done a mighty deal of good in this world, inasmuch that they doubt the propriety of calling themselves "unprofitable servants." In China, where moral sayings, and benevolent maxims are always in vogue, the poor are permitted to perish with hunger in the streets.

THOMAS W. DORR.—The Supreme Court of the United States refused to grant the motion of Dorra's counsel for a writ of *habeas corpus*, on the ground of a want of jurisdiction.

New York Failures.—By a private letter received here, says the Cincinnati Chronicle, we have the information that five houses in New York which were large operators last year in pork remained upon their hands, in addition to which it is said they were endeavoring to get the control of a large proportion of the present year's product as to be enabled to measurably give tone to prices, and thus save themselves from loss by last year's operations. They went beyond their depth and the result is as stated above. What effect this may have upon the general market cannot yet be known; but it certainly cannot add anything to its firmness and may probably have a contrary influence, at least temporarily.

(For the Radical.)

## An Essay.

"Comforts in Heaven, and we are on the earth, where nothing lives but crosses, grief and care."

Thus Essay contains the opinion of the author, on the causes of misery, and the

Is he less obnoxious to the disobedience of his children, the gripe of poverty and "the worlds cold neglect? No, is the response of every man in possession of the simplest observation, judgment and discrimination.

On the contrary, the writer of these memoirs has long since made the melancholy discovery, that a man's own goodness often proves a prohibe germ to engender enemies the most rancorous and implacable! How many good men squander away fortunes in acts of charity and benevolence, which are not only returned with the blackest ingratitude, but the benefactor himself when reduced to poverty and want, finds himself shunned, neglected and even despised by those most instrumental in his downfall!

The sensibilities of a good man are more acute and tender than those of a bad one, and consequently he suffers more poignantly the "stings and arrows of outrageous fortune."

These remarks introduced as an exordium to his subject, when applied as prophecies, the writer considers as self-evident, and to enlarge in illustration, would be an act of supererogation.

The evils or the calamities,\* to which humanity is obnoxious, may be embraced under two heads, essentially distinct in character, viz: the physical and unavoidable, the voluntary and avoidable.

To present a catalogue of such evils, would not only be unnecessary to the rational and reflecting mind, but would swell this chapter to an unwarrantable size.

Physical and unavoidable evils, though less numerous, are

sponse? Simply and unequivocally this:—that wretchedness is as necessary the concomitant of a delicately organized brain, connected with a luxuriant imagination, as

that one person is born with a white and another with a black skin.

Let us here dwell for a moment on the life and character of one of the most luxuriant and refined natural poets the world ever produced (and the author is anticipated in the name of Robert Burns) and what is the picture presented to the contemplations of the wise and benevolent! Shocking and melancholy in the extreme! That immortal Bard, after having deluged the literary world with a flood of wit, humour, common sense, native philosophy and the most unsophisticated and refined philanthropy (and all this in a poetic vein which has never been surpassed) was permitted to die in penury and wretchedness?

No friend of sensibility, or affection at hand, to wipe from the cheek the tear of affliction,—to soothe the pillow of disease and pain,—to mitigate the anguish of the expiring struggle!

"Large was his bounty and his soul sincere,  
Heaven did a recompence as largely send;  
He gave to misery (twas all he had) a tear,  
He gained from Heaven (twas all he wish-  
ed) a friend."

Such has been the melancholy end of the greater portion of mankind, who have been remarkable for genius, taste, sensibility and benevolence.

It would seem then, that in order to be miserable, it is necessary to be possessed of